The accounts which reach us from the South are not sufficiently voluminous or explicit to inform us with even approximate accuracy of the military situation in South Carolina. All that we know is that Gen. Sherman is prosecuting another movement characterized by much more than his ordinary, vigor and far more than his usual celerity. We can only infer, in a general way, his main objects, without, pretending to decide positively on the course he intends to Oursue in order to attain them. We infer, then, that he is really attempting to consummade that comprehensive plan for severing General Lee's communications with the South ; and, finally, by combining his forces with Grant's, to either force the evacuation of Richmond; or to capture it by the power of overwhelming numbers. A plan of this kind has been repeatedly sketched by the Northern rewspapers; and has been even prefigured, with much minuteness as to details, by the N. Y. Times, a journal which appears to be well instructed in military matters. The Philadel. phia Inquirer maintains that, while this is Sherman's ultimate design, his proximate object is to sweep along the great interior lines of road, and, by destroying them, deprive the Confederate forces of that feasibility of commupication and combination which they have hitherto enjoyed. The developments of the past few days have justified this theory; although they do not yet enable us to say whether Sherman intends to prosecute his march through the interior, upon the great railway lines, or to content himself with what he has already accomplished, and fall back upon the coast, say at Charleston or Wilmington. It is only by adopting the former course that permanent results can be anticipated; while, at the same time, that course is so pregnant with peril that it exposes the Federal army to absolute destruction in case of failure. The occupation of Columbia, or of any inland position on his route, must of pecessity be incidental and transient. From th t place he must move speedily in some direction. Should he adopt the safer policy and fall back upon Charleston. supposing that his march on that city be not intercepied, he will leave South Carolina in the sause condition in which he left Georgia after his march through that State and the capture of Savannah. The Georgia expedition, by itself, amounted to nothing more than the mere acquisition of Savannah as a base for renewed operations. The country marched over was abandoned the next day, and as soon as the Yankee army had passed the work of repairing the railroads was commenced. By the time Sherman was prepared for another move the railway communication in Georgia was restor- assistance, cannot be doubtful. ed; and the State which had been declared alie if we do not permit them to impair our resoconquered by the simple transit of a Yankee pation. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adverarmy through its territory is now free from ene- sity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, mies except at one point on its coast and anoth- with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom er at its extreme north-werstern angle. This important fact shows the nature of Yankee occupancy in the country and the kind of conquest they achieve at a distance from the guns

The same thing would happen in South Carolina should Sherman retire upon Charles ton, or any other seaccast town. The interior would at once be relieved. In a few weeks the railroads would be repaired, and his movements, reduced to the dimensions of a gigantic raid, would prove entirely barren of military results. We should have lost Charleston, and perhaps Wilmington, but our armies would be concentrated on the great interior lines, where they would have every advantage for defence against any future movements. To accomplish anything decisive, therefore, Sherman must continue his march through the country, taking en route the great railway centres-Charlotte, Greensboro' and Danville. We should not be surprised to hear that, from Columbia he has marched on Charlotte, nor that, in a few days, he will have possessed himself of that place. But then dangers begin to thicken around him .-The very evacuations which his movements may force will add to. The effective strength of our army in the field. Every day's march will weaken his ferces and strengthen ours, and he will finally reach a point where he will be compelled to give battle under circumstances altogether adverse to him and favorable to us. His march resembles, in many respects, that of Burgoyne through the State of New York, and it will have, we have strong reason to hope, a similar termination. Gen. Beauregard, who commands our forces in that Department, is Sherman's master in all the arts of strategy and tactics. He will give battle when he thinks it advisable to fight, or decline it when he thinks that to avoid it is the proper course. And, we may depend on it, that what he thinks the proper course, will be the best that could be adopted. We do not pretend to know where or when he proposes to meet Sherman, but we are firmly convinced that the Yankee commander, if he prosecute his march towards Richmond, with the audacious purposes now indicated by his movements, will go to his doom. We believe that his army will be met and checked, and in such a position a check will be a defeat, and a defeat will be destruction. We can state, too, with certainty, that the best military authorities concur in this view of the situation .- Richmond Whig.

of their navy.

An Irish judge tried two most notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the court, as well as of the prisoners themselves, they were found not guilty. As they were removed from the bar, the judge, addressing the jailor, said ;

"Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you would keep these two respectable gentleman until seven, or half-past seven e'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have two hours' start of them."

If Sherman ever reaches Columbia, we shall firmly believe he was sent by Providence as a punishment to the people who sell wood for \$100 a load-and by no means generous loads at that .- Columbia Carolinian.

Other places, besides Columbia, are suffering duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds. expect the smiles of Providence while they op- | feb 24-d10t

press each other. Beaufort, although a French name, has not the French pronunciation, as many suppose.—

It is pronounced Bufort, not Bofir. Oconee is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, and not on the last, as is frequently heard.

A fop just returned from a continental tour was asked how he liked the ruins of Pompeii. "Not very well," was the reply.-"They are so dreadfully out of repair."

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RACEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States : HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,

11th February, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 2. In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soltiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exwith the liberty transmitted by their fore-fathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of veril. A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the head-quarters of the department in which they may be. Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practi-

officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered. Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of

cable, and upon presenting a certificate from such

pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and these who refu e to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the

Courts may impose, and no application for clam-ency will be entertained. Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wasely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a

to our fathers will bless the efforts of their cuildren to preserve it. (Signed) R. E. LEE, Enrelling Officers will make every effort to

give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful. It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant: E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

Papers througout the State except 10th Gongressional Distrit copy, Dalies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

\$200 BEWARD.

Ranaway on the 3rd of this month a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red skined mulatto, about 21 yeards old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co, Kaleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb 22 d10t.

MOOPER FOR HIRE!

An excellent and experienced Cooper to hire for the balance of the year. For terms apply to W. H. CUNNINGGIM, feb 23-d3t* Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

CHATHAM COUNTY CARDS IS now ready for distribution, as soon as I can get the number of soldier's families in each district, and the amount of cards that have been received in each district heretofore. The Committee of each district is requested to attend to the matter forthwith.

My address is Green Level, Wake county, N. C. S. UPCHURCH. feb 23-d2t*

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST. Special attention given to diseases of the mouth

Office at Exchange Hotel, RESIDENCE ON RILLSBORO STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

STEAM SAW MILL,

AT AUCTION. Will be sold, on Friday the 3rd of March, at public Auction, near the Seaboard; on the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R., a No. 1 portable Steam Saw Mill, all in order and complete, made by P. Rahm, of Richmond, Va.

There will be conveyances at the Depot on the day of sale to take passengers to the Mill. For turther information apply to Mr. Miles Ambler, at the depot, who will show the Mill. B. W. JOYNER, Seaboard, N. C.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER C. S. A. DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23th, 1865.

Contractors with Major W. W. Pierce, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts, as required by circular of the 3rd instant, will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for

Major & Ch'f Q. M. SALE 0

A complete set N. C. Reports for sale; Apply at feb. 24-d6t.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY, Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the second day of March, 1865.

W. W. VASS, feb 24-dtd.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

Schedule of Prices for North Car-

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchases Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarqus enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs. \$ 10 00 unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs. 7 50 with handles, each, 18 50 without bandles, each, 18 00 Bacon. per pound, hog round, 4 50

white or comfield, per bush 60 pounds, apple, per gallon, 10.00 peach, per gallon, 10 00 fresh, nett per pound, 2 00

gross, per pound, -1 00 salted, per pound, 2 60 Candles, tallow, per pound, 5 00 adamantine, per pound, Chains, trace, per pair, 16 00 woolen, for soldiers' clothes, 3 yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and pro rata as to

greater or less weight or 15 00 width, per yard 2 50 raw, per lb., 12 50 Coffee, Rie, per pound unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs., 12 00 Corn, Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounda, cetton, 7 yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd., extra family, per bbl 196

extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds, superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs. fine, per barrel of 196 lbs. baled, per 100 pounds, unbaled, per 100 pounds, wool each baled, per 100 pounds,

lbs.,

unbaled, per 100 pounds, dry, extra, per pound, 2 50 green, per pound, Horses, artillery, 1st class, per 1500 00 head,

7 50

60

50

4 00

8 00

1 75

2 40

18 00

3 00

2 50

1 75

1 25

artillery, 2d class, per 1200 00 head 40 00 House rent, per room per month, Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000l bs 350 00 " 2, " 2000 lbs 314 00 " 3, " 2000 lbs 278 00 " " 2000 lbs 710 00 Bloom, Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,

serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds, wool, domestic, per yard, 15 00 Kettles, camp, iron, per pound, 60 00 Lumber, good, per 1,000 feet, 4 50 Lard, per pound, 10.00 Leather, sole per pound, upper per pound, 12 00 harness per pound, 12 00 15 00 Molasses, sorghum, per gallon,

1,500 00 Mules, 1st class, per head, 1,200 00 2d class, per head, 8d class, per head, 800 00 Mechanics, 1st class, per day, rations by government, 10 00 2nd class per day ration by government,

per keg. sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs. 10 00 Oats. sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs. 9 25 8 00 shelled, per bushel, Osnaburgs, cotton 3 yard wide, 7 oz. 2 50 to yard, per yard, cotton, 7 yard wide, 8 oz.

2 75 to yard, per yard, 12 00 Onions, per bushel, 1,500 00 Oxen work, 1st quality, per yoke, 1000 00 " 2d quality, per yoke, cow, per bushel of 60 lbs. 15 00 8 00

Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs. sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs. 8 00 Peaches dried peeled, per bushelof 38 unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs. 10 00 3 50 fresh, nett; per pound, 3 90

salted, per pound, gross, Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month, common, near town, per head

8 00 5 00 per month, 1st quality, in the country, 7 00 per head per month,

common, in the country, per head, per month, . 80 00 Quinine, good, per ounce, , 1 50 new, per pound, 1 10 old, per pound, good, per bushel of 56 lbs. 12 00 2 00

Resin, per bbl of 280 lbs, in bulk of 280 lbs. two bushels, osnaburgs, each, 6 00 Shirting, cotton, 3 yard wide, 41 yds. to pound, per yard,

cotton, & yard wide, 32 yard to pound, per yard, 1 10 Cotton stripes, 3 yards to lb, per yard, 2 75 Salt, Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs., 40 00 Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds, Virginia, per bushel of 50

pounds, cast, per pound, army, per pair, 10 00 Shoes, 10 00 Shee thread, flax, per pound, soldiers' wool, per pair, 50 00 Sheep, fat, per head, brown, common, per pound, Sugar, hard, per pound, Soap, pound

Shucks, baled, 100 lbs., Shorts, good, per bushel of 22 lbs., Ship stuff, good, per bushel of 37 lbs, 10 00 black, per pound, green, per pound, Tent cloth, cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per

yard, Tobacco, No. 1, extra, " No. 1"

" No. 2, " Lugs, Tallow, clean, per pound, Vinegar, cider, per gallon, 4 00

manufactured, per gallon,

2 00

10 60

15 00

1 50

2 75

2 00

700 00

500 00

15 00

25

30 00

Whiskey, good, per gal'on, Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 lbs. brau, per bushel of 17 lbs. Wheat straw, baled, per 100 lbs. " unbaled, per 100 lbs. Wagons, wood axle, 4 horse, new,

wood axle, 2 horse, new, Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.

•12 00 washed, per pound, unwashed, per per pound 10 00 HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES. 1 00 Baling long forage, per hundred lbs., Shelling and begging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,

per day, Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day Hire of four horse teams, wagon and 12 00

driver, rations furnished by owner,

per day,

Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner,

per day, Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, Hire of laborer, rations furnished by 24 00 owner, per day,

Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day, .. 4 00 Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month, 110 00 Hire of laborer, rations furnished by 65 00

government, per month, Hire of horse, per day. . . The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus. to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform,

leaving out no one. For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed. "No officer, or agent, shall impress the ne-

cessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, this family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary machanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) Garysburg, N. C. R V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C. Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

February 6th, 1865.

THE

PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of BOOK AND JOB TYPE

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QUARTERMASTERS AND .

2 00 COMMISSARIES, POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL Covernment officers

Who desire their work done in the best possi-ble manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

TOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

{ NUMBER 47

OFFICIAL. HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865. GENERAL ORDER,

No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Binsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of R. serves

of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Célonel, the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Célonel, the having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater. cer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere. · (Signed) T. H. HOLMES,

Lt. Gen'l Comd'g. Official: Major &. A. A. Gen'l. Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,) RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863. GENEREL ORDERS, ?

No. 122. III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:
"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a sol-dier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, elothing, or any part thereof, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any some not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

prisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed.)

S. COOPER. Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l. HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.) Raleigh February 10 1865. JNO. W. HINSDALE.

A. A. Gen'l. Feb. 13-d7t. State papers copy seven times. HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

Official

GENERAL ORDER,) No. 5. I. Special attention is called to the 34th Article of War, and General Orders No. 78 series of 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which will be strictly observed in all correspon-

dence with these Headquarters. All communications not properly endorsed and forwarded through the prescribed channels, will be returned without act on, and a repetition of the offence will subject the party to trial for a violation of orders.

Letter paper will be fo'ded in three, and foolscaps in four equal folds and endersed thus . Post or station and date of Letters.
 Name and Rank-of Writer.

3. Analysis of Contents.

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.
Feb., 18-d12t. Maj. & Asst. Adj. General Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, all copy 12 times.

TOLEN, On the 16th inst., 4 miles west of Hillsboro' wo Bay Horses, each blind in one eye; a Pony filly, dark Bay, mane roached. Also saddle and two Bear skins, two blind 'Halters. Supposed to be stolen by two white and one colerd man.

A reward will be given, and charges paid for delivery of the above to the subscriber, at Hillsoro. SAMUEL W. TROMPSON, feb-20 d2t*

TOLEN.

From the subscriber, near Durham's, on the night of the 19th inst., one bay HORSE, four rears old.. The only mark remembered, is a white spot over his left eye. I will give a liberal reward for any information that will lead to his

WM. A. COX, Du ham's, N. C. feb 24-d6t* MOGAS CONSUMERS.

On and after the 1st of March, the price of Gas will be \$80,60 per 1000 feet.
WATERHOUSE & BOWES, feb 21-dtm.

CELECT SCHOOL. At the residence of W. H. Fineh by feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

ORSALE My land, lying near the N. C. R. R. one mile from Thomasville containing 212 acres, nearly half of which is cleared. There is a splendid dwelling and all necessary out houses, and a very large and select orchard. Also, my stock of farming utensils, and provisions on hand.

Apply to JNO. D. SPICER. Thomasville, N. C. feb 18 d3t* DUNAWAY TAK. N UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years or age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds. For further particulars apply at this office.

feb 9-ctf. FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

In Hillsboro, on 28th inst., a good family CAR-RIAGE, at public auction. PRIDE JONES. THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS

Will probably, soon compel me to raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pills," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for \$5, a dozen for \$50. Druggists and other dealers can buy by the quantity at \$450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight.—

These prices are not proportionably high. I will be glad to sell at old rates for specie, namely, 25 a box, \$2.50 a dozen, \$30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,

Feb 15-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C. C. POWDER MANUFAC-TURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

8. W. DAVIS, Pres't.

Fcb 17 dtf

Charlotte, N. C.

OPAL VARNISH. The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Cepal at \$30 per gallon, and Coach at \$50 per gallon.

Orders solicited

J. H. WILSON, Ja.. & CO.,

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at rive DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK. of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as reatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A DOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO. AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

* L beral advances made on consignments.

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shopa; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, jan 9 d3m*

LOST or taken by mistake, a box pearked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or

any one leaving it at the Express Office will re-Agent Southern Express Company ..

LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY. On Monday 19th day of February next I will

jan 30-dtf. TIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements. for the extensive patronage he has heretofore re-ceived at the hands of the people; and expressly solicits a continuance, thereof. Owing to the kigh prices of oil and tailow, I am compelled to change my base, and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for insigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound. All persons who have hides in my yard will be

Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

WANTED. FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARFENTERS,

Also, a Pertable Steam Saw Milh Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.

Pres't Raleigh, N. C..

J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,

Cary, N. C. Apply to

dec 6-dtf Conservative copy till forbid.

MISSION HOUSE. ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

With an experience of twenty, years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive aequaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick same and prompt returns, respectfully socieit public dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

REWARD.

Was taken at the Depet on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and ao questions asked. jan 23-dt

RON! IRON!

tation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

W. J. HAWKINS, heavy castings. dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C. Btate Journal copy. F. POWELL.

WARRENTON, N. C. * Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REPER TO

THE CHURCH INTELLIGEN. CER,

CONFEDERATE STATES,

TERMS OF BURSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE: For two months.

duction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed,
Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

\$2000 REWARD

On Monday 19th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Picdmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacce and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

herds grass.
On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portice in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro bouses two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.
Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C.
JOSEPH PINNIX.

informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS. TIVE HUNDRED HANDS

JEGRO AUCTION AND COM-

for the sale of SLAVES. We have provided sare and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plan-

RENT A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with \$90 seres of laid at-Dr. JOYNER, Yarbrough House,

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BEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING AS-SOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA. REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., BEV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M.,

For sis months..........

REFERTO

Lynchburg, Va.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION. AND ADVERTISING. Daily one month, Daily three months, Daily six months. Tri-Weekly three menths, . Tri-Weekly six months, Weekly three months, Weekly six months,

Advertising per square,

A few days will elapse, and the crisis through which we are passing, will be spent. And the asmosphere will be all the brighter for the storm. It has discovered many weaknesses which we can correct, and many evils which we can remove. That the independence of the Confederacy is lost or to be lost. we do not for a moment fear; unless through the folly and weakness of our governmental system, and our military system, wicked and weak men are allowed to destroy the liberty of the nation. Within the past few days there has been much to demonstrate this governmental and military weakness, sind panic, confusion, disorder, drunkenness and riot, have been suffered to occur and do their work of demoralization, with scarce let or hindrance. Among the most inexcusable violations of duty that a military officer can be guilty of, is to give way to intoxication, at a time when he is put upon important duty in the country's service. Such a breach of military obligaton is deplorable for many reasons, for none more than the utter prostration it causes to public confidence. How men, who set any value on their personal obligations to society, can so give way, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. We do not expect anything of men who are deliberately against the cause, such a man as is engaged daily in exaggerating our evils, in covertly pointing the enemy the way to success, such a man as is constantly hindering every ef fort to avoid public confidence, to stimulate popular unanimity, and promote laudable and useful action. There are base men, recreants, tories, who counsel the surrender of the country submission to the enemy, the resignation of self government, and the acceptance of the yoke. There are other men weak and foolish enough to believe that notwithstanding the degrading terms prescribed by our foes, there is yet a chance of saving something if not honor and liberty, at least dollars and cents. From none of these people do we expect any thing. With regard to the former our opinions are long since known. We have long since ceased to argue with them, and it may be our lot to be crushed by them, but if the evil day ever does come, it will be because our government would never exercise power, and our military would never take responsibility .--They have been content to suffer enemies at home, to work the ruin that those arrayed against them in the field could never accomplish. We do not understand the philosophy of it. It is a theory of government opposed. to our notions of common sense. If this cause of country, liberty and life, were worth the struggle, and worth saving, it was worth saving at all hazards by every sacrifice, it was worth maintaining by force of arms, when reason failed against all opposed, whether found in the ranks of Lincoln or under the cover of our own citizenship .-These have always been our sentiments. We have had but a limited opportunity of serving the country and are not under heavy obligations to it for favor or justice, but our heart is in the cause, because it is the cause of our country, and by the sentiments we have uttered, we are prepared to stand or fall, what-

ever may be the issue. This nation has presented from the beginning, the unwise and ridiculous appearance of engaging in mortal strife and limiting itself in the strength it should employ to prosecute it. In the very unsuitable opinions which we have allowed to grow, we have furnished weapons where with to defeat us.

If we should be irreclaimally lost, it will be the stupendous folly of that policy which allowed opposition to thrive and prosper at home, while the brave soldiers were looking after the enemy in the field.

When we express the hope that humanity will control our treatment of Yankee prisoners in our hands, and that we will inflict no greater ills upon them than our necessities require, it is not that we think their nation has entitled itself to any consideration at our hands. We know that they -do not exercise even tolerable humanity towards our men held by them. One case we have just heard of of incolerable hardship and beastly cruelty. About three hundred of our soldiers and officers held by them at Fort Delaware, were sent around last November for exchange. They were crewded on a small tug, and though there were two decks on which a portion might have been allowed, they were all hustled and crowded into a small held, without the accommodations required by nature, and there they were required to stay, many of them sick, to breathe the impure air and subject to all the privations and indecencies which their condition imposed. It was horrible, and many of them died.

We do not say this to induce retaliation, Gad forbid, but in their case, there was no necessity for this brutality. Let us, nevertheless, do the best we can with those in our hands.

It is reported that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, has been assigned, by order of Gen. Lee, to the command of the Department of South Carolina. We presume there is truth in the rumor.

"I am an old man. I was taught by my mother when a child that I was born a freeman ; I am too old to render my country much service in the flold, but whatever I have is at her command. One of my sons has offer d a libation to liberty with his blood. I can have no motive to decrive my fellew-citizens, in what I shall say, for I shall soon have to render my account to my God."

The above was the impressive opening of a speech by a disfinguished and honorable citizen, at a late patriotic meeting in Chatham. The speaker has been a public man in North Carolina for many years; of eminent position in the circle of the law and politics. He has now reached an advanced period of life, but not too old to lend a voice, and an eloquent voice, in advocacy of the cause of freed m. The mother who taught him that he " was-torn a freeman" had herself been inbued with the spirit of liberty, amid scenes like ours. Mr. Hugh Waddle, to whom we are alluding, is of revolutionary descent and, by connection, a sociated with the most gallant defenders of the revolution of '76. It is the old bloodthe pure red blood of courage and wlor, which stirs in the vein, and speaks out in the simple and elegent words, "whatever I have is at my country's comand. One of my sons has offered a libation to liberty with his blood."-When such men, standing on the brink of the grave, speaking not for themselves but for posterity, the people may well know that t'eey have no motives to deceive them. Oh, that our countrymen would hear the voice of counsel and wisdom from such men; then would the awful fate which threatens our country, from her own people be arested, and our children saved from the misery and degradation which base and ignoble cowardice and treason wou'd surrender them to.

Let those who heard the faithful discription given by Mr. Waddell, of the destiny of lost nationalities, ponder well the narrative, and they who did not hear him, let them read the history of Poland, Ireland, Hungary, Venice and of all nations who succumb to an invader.

The efforts of Gov. Vance to impress the pecple with the sense of their danger, and to urge them to the performance of their duty now, in the "hour which tries men's souls," are worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great commonwealth. They are in the strict line of his duty. Good sense, virtue and patriotism everywhere will applaud his conduct, and only ignorance, vice, and disloyalty will seek to undermine or weaken him. His late proclamation was a noble State paper, clear, graphic and logical. His speech at Goldsboro' was true and eloquent: The shafts which are aimed at him will recoil and recoil with effect. The arrows are not all from one or two bows, nor aimed by one or two hands. The hands in the dark will some day be brought to light. In the mean time Gov. Vance will go on, and he will accomplish much good, and his name will be held in esteem for his valuable services. But we would urge the Governor, as the military head of the State, to look after his military department. Let him enjoin on his military chief, Gen. Gatlin, and on his subordinates, that there is such a thing as discipline. Military organizations, to be effective, must be held under control. If disdiscipline and subordination and efficiency can be secured without harshness, so much the better. But they ought to be secured. Society has the right to demand that they shall be secured. An inefficient military is worse than

Prisoners of War.

We have accounts of the distressing condition of the Yankee prisoners in our hands and now in process of transportation for exchange. Many of them are sick, and they are said to be dying in great numbers. It ought to be, and we believe it is the aim of our authorities, to mitigate as much as p ssible, the sufferings of these men, though they are our ruthless invaders, But owing to the refusal of the enemy to receive them at Wilmington, and the pressure upon us, we are compelled to subject them to exposure that we should be glad to avoid. The fact is, the whole policy of the Yankee Government has been to sacrifice their men after they are taken prisoners. It is Grant who has caused them to be kept so long in prison, and now it is Schefield who refuses to receive them, when we offer them at Wilmington. The result is that they have been transported forward and and back, and are too sick to bear the exposure. It is to be hoped for humanity sake that all care will be taken of them consistently

From the Front.

There was no movement on the lines vesterday. During the forenoon the enemy get up a furious shelling on our left, caused by the appearance of a Confederate working party in their front, and waisted a good deal f atamunition to little effect upon them .-Several of their missiles whizzed over and exploded in the city while numbers of them fell in Blandford, that devoted suburb rising so prominently in the rear of our lines.

The enemy, as we some days since predicted, is busily extending a line of railway to his new position on Hatcher's Run. Scouts report this from actual observation. From thence to his base at City Point. Grant will soon have a continuous rail, running at all points in close proximity to his main lines. --He will, therefore, find no difficulty in tran .ferring supplies from the wharf as fast as his steamers can land them, and will be enabled to drop them at any camp on the route. By means of this road, too, his large army can be supplied with wood, drawn from their nev

position on our right. We learn that the enemy is throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick Stage Rea! between Ream's Station and Monk's Neck bridge, two miles below the latter place .-The object of this is, no doubt, so to strengthen their position there, that they may be the better able to extend their lines in that direction in the future. The Yankees are of the opinion that Gen. Lee-will retreat that way this Spring, and by these continued extensions, they will be enabled to intercept and entrap him .- Petersburg Express.

From the North.

General Grant before the War Committee-The same individal in the House -- A Delaware Senator thinks U'ysses very small

A telegram from Washington, dated saturday Feb. 11th, saye:

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. Gen. Grant was before the Committee of the

Conduct of the War this morning. The followog question was usked him : It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the

exchange of prisoners. Answer : That is correct ; and, what is mere, I have effected an airangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartels, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold.

I get a great many letters daily, from friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been and that I suppose exchanges can be made at the rate of three thousand a week; and just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to us I will receive them and deliver their prisoners to them, and the Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on.

I myself saw Colonel Hatch, the assis ant Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the South, and he told me the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming right on at once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of five thousand or six thousand a

Question: There is no impediment in the

Answer! There is no impediment on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them in a very short time if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost some two weeks lately on account of the ice in the river. CENERAL GRANT IN CONGRESS.

General Grant was in Washington on Saturday, and was carried to Congress to be exhitited. That body took a recess of five minutes; and a letter says:

The members generally then thronged around him, and he then came to the area in front of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Representative Odell Here the members were formally introduced to him, the Speaker of the House performing the ceremony. There were frequent outbursts of applause from the floor and from the galleries, the occupants of the latter arxicusly leaning over to get a good look at the honored soldier. Representative Scheuck, in order that the Lieutenant General might be officially introduced to the representatives of the people, moved that he be invited and escorted to the Speaker's stand. This was unanimously acquiesced in.

General Grant was then invited by the Speaker to the stand, when the latter said: Gentleman: I have the honor to introduce to you our heroic defender in the field, the Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States-U. S. Grant.

The introduction was succeeded by another cutburst of applause from the floors and galleries. General Grant bowed in honor of the compliment, and after a short pause retired from the stand.

Licutenant-General Grant will return to the Army of the Potomac this afternoon. MR. SAULSBURY VERY UNFAVORABLY IM-

In the United States Senate, in the course of some remarks on increasing salaries, Mr. Saulsbury said he had seen Gen. Grant for the first time this morning, on the floor of the Senate, and it seemed to him (Mr. Saulsbury) that the President had made a great mistake in appointing him to that high position; that a man who did not know how to cut a swell better than he, ought not to be a Lieutenant General. Why, there wasn't a Lieutenant of the Home Guard in the State of Delaware that could't keep up a bigger style than this man, whom the President had injudiciously selected for Li utenant General. There wasn't a Lieutenant or Provost Marshal that Mr. Stanton sent down to keep the people of Delaware nom voiling that couldn't cut a better swell than Gen. Grant. He, (Saulsbury) thought this a fit subject for the consideration of the Senate. [Laughter.]

Additional from the United States.

THE CASE OF CAPT. BEALL.

We find the following concerning the find ing in the case of Captain James Y. Beall, of the Confederate States Navy, by the military commission called to try Lim, tegether with Dix's opionion in confirming the commission's

The testimony shows that the accused, while holding a commission from the authorities at Richmond as acting master in the navy of the insurgent States, embarked at Sandwich, Canaua, on board the Philo Parsons, an unarmed steamer, while on one of her regular trips, carrying passengers and freight from Detoit, in the Sate of Michigan, to Sandusky, in the State of Obio. The captain had been induced by Burley, one of the confederates of the accused, to land at Sandwich, which was not one of the regular stopping places of the steamer, for the purpose of receiving them. Here the accused and two others took passage. At Malden, another Canadian port, and one. of the regular stopping places, about 25 more came on toard. The accused was in citizen's dress; showing no insignia of his rank or profession, embarking as an ordinary passenger, and representing himself to be on a pleasure trip to Ketley's Island, in Lake Erie, within

the juri-diction of the State of Ohio. After eight hours he and his associates, amusing themselves with revolvers and handaxes brought surrop itiously on board, rose on the crew, took possession of the steamer, threw overboard part of the freight and robbed the clerk of the money in his charge, putting all on board under duress. Later in the evening he and his party took possession of another unarmed steamer—the Island Queen—scuttled her and s-t her adrift on the lake.

These transactions occurred within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio on the 19.h day

of September, 1864. Og the 16th day of December, 1864, the accused was arrested near the Suspension Bridge, over the Niagara giver, within the State of New York: The testimony shows that he and two officers of the insurver States, Col. Martin and Lieut. Headley, with two other Confederates, had made an unsuccessful attempt, under the direction of the first named officer, to throw the passenger train coming from the west to Buffalo, off the railroad track, for the purpose of robbing the express company. It is further shown that this was the third attempt in which the accused was concerned to accomplish the same object; that between two of these attempts the party, including the accused, went to Can-

ted: In these transcetions, as in that of Lake Eric, the accused, though holding a commission from the insurgent authorities at Richmend, was in disguise, procuring information, with the intention of using it, as he subsequently did, to inflict injury upon un-armed citizens of the United States and their private

The substance of the charges against the accused is, that he was acting as a spy, and carrying en irregular guerrilla warfare against the United States; in other words, that be was acting in the two-fold character of a spy and a guerrilla. He was found guilty on both charges, and sentenced to death; and the Major General commanding fully concurs in the jegment of the cour.

The accused, in justification of the transaction on Lake Erie, produced the manifesto of Jefforson Davis assuming the responsibility of the act, and declaring that it was done by his authority. It is hardly necessary to say that no assumption can sanction an act not warranted by the laws of civilized warfare. If Mr. Davis were at the head of an independent government, recognized as such by other nations, he would have no power to sanction what the usages of civiliz d States has condemned. The Government of the United Stales, from a desire to mitigate the asperities of war, has given to the insurgents of the South the benefit of the rules which govern sovereign States in the conduct of hostilities with each other; and any violation of those rules should, for the sake of good order here, and the cause of humanity throughout the world, be visited with the severest penalty. War, under its mildest aspects, is the heaviest calamity that can befall our race; and he who in a spirit of revenge or with lawless violence transcends the limits to which it is restricted by the common behest of all christian communities, should receive the punishment which the common voice has declared to be due to the crime. The Major General commanding feels that a want of firmness and inflexibility on his part, in executing the sentence of death in such a case, would be an effence against the outraged civilization and humanity of the age.

It is hereby ordered, that James Y. Beall be hanged by the neck until he is dead, on Governor's Island, on Safurday, the 18th day of February inst., between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon.

By command of Major General Dix, D. T. Van Buren, Col., A. A. G.

M. T. McMahon, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

ANTECEDENTS OF CAPTAIN BEALL. Captain James Yates Beall was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, some thirty-two years ago. He is said to have been well educated, having studied a full course at the Charlottesville University, in his native State-Before the rebellion, it is asserted that he was the possessor (f a fortune valued at over one million of dollars, and he was also represented to be the heir apparent to the cstate of Lord Egelby, a British nobleman.

Like many others of his misguided coantrymen, at the outbreak of the rebellion he esp used the cause of Jeff. Davis, went into the army, was commissioned Captain in the Second Virginia infantry, and served under the dashing and intrepid "Stonewall" Jack-

Still Later from the North.

We received from the Exchange Bureau, last night, a copy of the New York World of the 18th instant, from which we copy the follow-

PROBABLE REPRIEVE OF CAPTAIN BEALL.

A Washington telegram of the 17th says; A petition was presented to the President to-day, signed by a large number of Congressmen, asking that the time set for the execution of Captain Beall, now under sentence of death in Fort Lafayette, be extended, on the ground that the period between his conviction and the day named for his execution has been unnecessarily and inhumanly brief. The memorial was presented by a distinguished republican ex-Senator, and it is considered quite certain that it will be complied with.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT. In the Yankee Senate the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Summer, was adop-

WHEREAS, Certain persons have put in circulation the report that upon the suppression of the rebellion the rebel loan may be recognised, in whole or in part, by the United States; and

WHEREAS, Such a report is calculated to give a false value to said rebel debt or loan;

Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring.) That Congress hereby declares the rebel debt or loan as simply an agency of the rebellion, which the United States can never, . under any circumsances, recognise in any part or in any way.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN KENTUCKY. NEW YORK, February 17 -A special dis-

patch to the World, from Frankfort, Kentucky, says a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate reported that the constitutional amendment abolishing slave y should be rejected. The minority report insists upon compensation as a condition precedent to the

Four of the committee are for rejection, one for compensation, and one for an uncondition-

A MEXICAN GENERAL RETURNING UNION RE-FUGEES AS CONSCRIPTS TO THE REBELS. Cairo February 17 .- Late New Orleans advices report that the Mexican General Mejia, commanding at Matamoras, has entered into an arrangement with the rebel authorites by

which all retugees from Texas are returned to them, and immediately conscripted. Mejia claims that he is acting under Maximilian's orders. General Canby is said to have sent word to Mejia that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the rebels.

Sensation Reports. We find the following under the abovevery

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- Ben Wood's paper, the News, has a letter from London saying that the two iron-clad, vessels built a year or two ago in France for the rebels, but stopped through the vigilance of Mr. Dayton, have got to sea since his death, and are cruising under the rebel flag, and under the name of Stonewall and Rapidan He also declares that there is a se cret treaty between the Emperor of France and the Richmond authorities. He intimates that the destination of the rebel iron-clads, which he pronounces invulnerable, is New York city, though they may go first to Boston and destroy that city, or they may go to Washington or Mobile, or Beaufort, or up the James river, and attack Grant's line. The whole story is looked

upon as a canard. New York, Feb. 12 .- A Washington special to the Herald states that the Danish Government has sold one of the Bordeaux rams to the rebels, and that Colonel Dudley, at London, in informing our Government of the fact, menada and returned, and that they were on tions the recent shipment of fifty sailors to their way back to Canada when he was arres- | man her for immediate service.

The War.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS. We congratulate the friends of the returnd Confederate prisoners, and the gallant men themselves, upon the arrival of twenty-five hundred more at the landing in James river. Over one thousand were brought up to the city yesterday, and the remainder are expected to day A large number of Federal prisoners will be sent down to-day in exchange. We understand Colonel Hatch has been sent to Wilming on to facilitate the sending off a large number from that point. The au horities of both governmen's are heartily engaged. in the good work, and will receive the heartfe't thanks of the poor fellows, both friends and fies, who are thus permitted to visit home

and triends again. It is the carnest wish of

every good man, that nothing may occur to

stop so hunane a mensure. Gen. Grant is

proving by his acts that the charges of Butler

against him were not true.

. CONGRESS. It was generally known that both Houses were in secret session yesterday, on the bills to put negroes in the army. It is understood a bill on the subject passed the House yesterday, and it is believed one of the same character will pass the Se te to-day. As they differ in detail, the subject will come before both Houses again. There is but little doubt of the adoption of the measure. The Commander-in-Chief and the rank and file are in favor of it, and it is growing in favor with the people. - Richmond Sentinel, 21st inst.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT .- In the commencement of the year 1781, says the Richmond Dispatch-that year which terminated with the capture of Cornwallis at York and the cessation of hostilities-the affairs of the colonists had never worn so gloomy an aspect. Not only Savannah, but Charleston, was in the hands of the enemy. Gates had suffered a defeat, which had caused the almost entire dispersion of his army. What remained of it seemed fit for nothing but a prey-to the enemy. The traitor Arnold had come suddenly into James river with a strong force, naval and military, and on th 2d or 3d of January he captured Richmond, where there was no torce to oppose him. To crown the public distress, in the army immediately under command of Washington, the Pennsylvania line mutined for want of pay, and 'it was for a time supposed that the whole force would disband. This mutiny had no sooner been suppressed, than the New Jersey line followed Washington himself, feared that the example had been contageous, and greatest anxiety prevailed. Never had the affairs of the colo-

to abate, or his courage to shrirk, on his firm resolve to be shaken for a proment. Others might tremble, but he knew not how to fear. Placing a firm reliance in the justice of his cause, and of the goodness of Providence, he never doubted for an instant that all would turn out well, and that his country would emerge from the trial greater and more glorious than it would have done had it never been subjected to them. The country caught the contageon of his example as men catch the plague. Its fears were allayed when it saw the commander in-chief calm and confident. It proved to be the dark hour just before day. The light soon began to break .-On the 17th of January, Morgan defeated Tarleton at the Cowpers-a blow from which Cornwallis never recovered-and on the 19th of October, Cornwallis surrendered.

Overruning the country is not subjugating it. The Yankees cannot subjugate true men. They may destroy their property, put them in prison, torture and kill them; but the man in whose breast burns the fires of liberty, cannot be subjugated, and will never submit to those who seek his subjugation and

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE -The following officers were confirmed by the Senate yesterday: T. L. Rosser and L. Lomax, to be Major Generals of cavalry. H. D. Clayton, ef Alabams, and John C. Brown, of Tennessee, to be Major Generals, and Milledge L. Bonham, of South Carolina. to be a Brigadier General.— Rich. Sentinel, 21st.

Excessive Modesty. - Brown, better known as A. Word, showman says: If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deep y grateful for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign in favor of some more worthy, person. Modesty is what ails me.— That's what keeps me under.

The bronchial epidemie, by which so many ladies have been afflicted, has been traced to expanded skirts, and hence it is suggested that the disease is, in reality, a species of hooping cough:

THE DEEP RIVER VALLEY.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill reported by the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, " to establish an Arsenal and Foundry in Deep River Valley in the State of North

THE RESULT OF THE PEACE MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the Commercial thus writes: The result of all this old woman talk has been very undesirable. It has put a stop to recruiting, buried the coming draft in oblivion, and deprived the army of thousands of

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 21st 1865. MR. EDITOR :- Mr. L. A. Mewborn, of this county, killed a hog that weighed 700 pounds, and I understand that he was seven feet long. A whoppin hog.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UCTION SALE OF NEGROES. We will sell, on Tuesday next 28th instant, a lot of likely negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—14 in all.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

AT OUR SALES ROOM.

On Wednesday, March 1st 1865, at 12 o'clock. 1 Case, 60 Doz. Gents Fancy Flannel, shirts, 1 30 India Rubber Round Combs, 1 26 Madder Handkerchiefs,

1 " 200 " Ladies Hoep Skirts,

1 " 158 pair Russett Hoets,

1 " Superior Black Tea,

1 Bbi. Superior Writing Ink,

30 Gal's Old Apple Brandy [10 years old].

I Doz. French Calf Skins.

And a great many valuable articles to be added

by sale day.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

feb 25 d3t

Auct, & Com. Merchants.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Theasner, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

We received not a line of telegraph from any quarter up to the hour of going to press.

Things Below.

So far as we can learn the enemy occupied Wilmington day before yesterday forencon, that the chief town of North Carolina and the last seaport of the Confederacy is gone. It is true we may talk about St. Marks at the mouth of the Apalachicola river and of Galvesten in Texas, but that will be simply tulk.

We have seen and conversed with a gentlemon who left Wilmington the evening before the enemy occupied the town. As the train left, our Whitworth battery, planted at the head of the market (i. e , Front and Market sts) was firing upon the enemy who had appeared upon the cause way on the Western side of the Cane Fear river. Their main advance was then checked at Alligator creek -some few skirmishers pashed forward but were driven off.

It is believed that Haygood's brigade, with the exception of the 7th battalion, has been captured. Some accidental cases may have escaped. They probably have. They were on the West side of the Cape Fear. The other trops on that side escaped.

The last news we have is what our troops represted across the North East Brancit of the Cape Bear river at what is known as Big Bridge Ferry, or McRee's Ferry. It is said. that our forces attempte! to burn the Railroad Bridge at North-East nine miles from Wilmington, but were only partilly success. ful. There is reason to believe that the enemy followed up our retreating treops, and that their advance may even now be skirmishing with our rear. We do not now think that the line of retreat of our forces from the Care Rear will bring them in this direction, nor that the enemy from there will visit Goldsboro' soon; but from what we have heard from Wilmington we think it just about is well for our people to keep their own ever open as to depend upon the military authorities, who action either under special order a or from a supposed idea of duty carry out the notion of military reticence to a ridioulous extent. They did so at Wilmington. Much of the public and private property might otherwise have been saved. This sort of thing is foolish-it is criminal. The time the example. The public at large, and even has now come when the government must trust the people or both are gone up.

About the sacking of the town of Wilmington, and all that sort of thing, we believe nies seemed so near destruction. The weak- very little of it, indeed almost nothing. All kneed shook in their shoes. Even men of firm sitizens were out as a guard for private resicourage and consistent temper began to des- dences, especially those in which ladies resided. Of course there will be suffering, but But Washington never suffered his hopes all those who are compelled to stay in Wilmington ought not to be denounced. They are there, and physically and pecuniarialy they are unable to leave. There are good and true men and women among them.

Of course we have no mail or telegraphic communication with Wilmington. We do not know what has been done with the Garolinian : the editors of the Journal are in Confederate lines. There may be a few bales of cotton, or a few boxes of tobacco in Wilmington, but not, we think, as a speculation. Most probably a soldier or a public man may have been forced, for want of means, to leave his family, and he may have tried to fix som ing that they could use to get something to eat. With few excepton or tobacco in Wilmington, and we think our informant knows something about it.

The people of Wilmington are depressed but they are Confederates, and Confederates outside the lines know it and teel it. Our informant thinks that he knows the people of Wilmington, and, possibly that they know him. He requests us to state that he is well, and hopes to meet his friends in happier times. -State Journal, Feb. 24th.

DESERTERS FROM GRANT'S ARMY. - The enemy are deserting in large numbers, despite extraordinary precautions of Grant to prevent. The men were greatly encouraged at the recent prospect for peace, but that great desideratum being now considered more remote than ever, they have determined to rid themselves of "war's rude alarms" at any cost. The woods and swamps in rear of Grant's lines are said to be filled with deserters, while not a few come through the lines and give themselves up -Rich. Enquirer.

A Methodist in Alabama has recently contributed \$100,000, to be equally divided between the two seldiers' orphan institutions proposed to be established in that State.

Advertising.

The particular attention of business men is called to the fact that there is no better advertising medium than the Confederate. It has a daily circulation second to none in the State, as its subscription books will show; and which, we invite all who doubt the fact -to call and examine, for themselves. Its circulation is not exclusive in any one locality -it circulates throughout the State-and go to what office you will, there you will find the Confederate daily delivered to its subscribers.

If advertisers, wish their advertising to be generally read, and to receive a fair return for the expense thereby incurred, they will consult their own interests by patronizing the Confederate. -

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I will attend at the Court House in Raleigh on Wednesday and Satuiday of each week, for the purpose of paying off the orders issued by the sub-agents for the relief of the indigent familes of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at J. D. HAYES,

County Commissioner.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their collections.

their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's effice in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be accertained. any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
[Fayetteville, N. C